

Ukraine. After graduating from the University of Washington, he went into the furniture business in Portland. He moved to San Diego in 1954 and joined his in-laws' family business. He later bought a small sportswear company known as Hang Ten, which he turned into a wildly successful business and a major label known around the world.

After doing so well, Stan spent most of his life doing good. He was one of San Diego's leading philanthropists and civic leaders, involved in every aspect of our community's civic, cultural, and spiritual life. His causes were many, his influence and his impact, profound.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Stan through our shared involvement in three of his great passions: gun safety, interfaith and intercultural understanding, and the arts.

In the midst of a busy life, Stan made a long and concerted effort to stem gun violence, first as the founder of San Diegans Against Handgun Violence, and later as National Vice Chairman of Handgun Control. As a member of the California legislature, I worked closely with Stan to increase gun safety in California. He was a tireless advocate, who knew how to bring people together and how to get things done.

Stan and I also served together on the Board of the National Conference for Community and Justice, an interfaith organization dedicated to community peace and understanding. We traveled together to "Anytown," NCCJ's youth camp, which brings together young people from diverse backgrounds for an intense session of training in tolerance.

In traveling to "Anytown" with Stan and sharing his experience, I saw how deeply he cared not only about the big issues, but also about individuals. I was always impressed by the way that this very successful businessman spent countless hours with young people, encouraging them to engage in understanding one another and the world around them.

As a long-time supporter of San Diego's Museum of Contemporary Arts, I am grateful to Stan and his wife Pauline for their Herculean efforts to establish this museum as a major cultural institution. Stan recently stated that he had not missed a MoCA fundraiser in 25 years, and I am sure that this year's event, chaired by his wife Pauline, will be remembered as a sterling tribute to his memory.

Stan Foster will be dearly missed by his devoted family and by thousands of others whose lives he touched and enriched.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EDWARDS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### BIOFUELS ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this week, while our troops are in the field in the Middle East and Central Asia, President of the United States George Bush issued an executive order to expand the United States' Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and I emphasize the words "petroleum reserve," to maximize, as the President said, long-term protection against oil supply disruptions. And again I emphasize the word "oil."

With all due respect to the President, at this time in our country's history, I think he is moving in exactly the wrong direction. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve's name should be changed to the Strategic Fuels Reserve. And in lieu of what is happening, we should begin to move our country in a new, nonpetroleum direction. We have to go beyond the petroleum age.

Under the President's executive order, our Energy Secretary, Spencer Abraham, was ordered to increase the current reserve from its level of 545 million barrels, because it is not filled up, to 700 million barrels, calling the reserve an important element of our Nation's energy security. Indeed, having a strategic fuels reserve is in the Nation's security interests. However, the President needs to think about moving America toward energy independence, not keeping us wedded to the petroleum age.

And let me just reference this chart. If we look back to the 1980s, the amount of petroleum that is used annually has slowly been rising. The share of petroleum that comes from foreign nations has been rising until this year, and last year we will be over half. One-fifth of it comes from the oil-producing nations of the Middle East, one-fifth; and the rest from places like Nigeria, not exactly known for its love of democracy, and other points on the globe.

I think that the President is half-right. The President is right to try to assure energy security here at home, but the way he is doing it is wrong.

Now, some Americans have gotten the right message. In fact, this week in Maryland, and I would like to enter

into the RECORD a story from the Washington Post, a mom-and-pop Chevron station in Laurel, Maryland, became the first station in that State, and only the second one in the mid-Atlantic region of our country, to offer E85, a mixture of gasoline and alcohol fuel distilled from corn or other grains. They understand we have to move America beyond the petroleum age, using ethanol as one of the most important new fuels of the future.

In this article they talk about aiming to reduce petroleum consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by boosting the use of ethanol fuels; and they are selling the gasoline up there in Maryland for \$1.33 a gallon and they figure, if nothing else, it will bring more consumers to the part of the business that turns a profit.

Arianna Huffington wrote a story in the L.A. Times today. She also got the right message. She has a can-do spirit for America. She basically says, "We can all make simple adjustments to wean our country from our dependence on foreign oil." She says, "In practice, what are we really being asked to do in this war as individual Americans? We are being asked to shop till we drop, we are being asked to eat out, and to visit Disneyland."

"Given our ability to play hardball with nations that harbor terrorists is going to be seriously compromised by our foreign oil habit, shouldn't we be doing everything we can to reduce that dependence starting, say," she says, maybe yesterday? "America cannot go on consuming 25 percent of the world's oil while being only 5 percent of the global population."

Then, in The New York Times this week, Thomas Friedman says the predicament the free world faces is due to oil money and the fact that we are so wedded to those systems; and, in fact, oil being the major reason for those economies of the Middle East even being able to survive.

The New York Times a month ago had an editorial and I quote, entitled "Reconsidering Saudi Arabia. Washington's embrace of the Saudi royal family dates back to the era of Franklin Roosevelt. It has always been primarily about oil."

And then Seymour Hersh, in the October 22 issue of The New Yorker, says the following: "The United States is hostage to the stability of the Saudi system," a prominent Middle Eastern oil man reported to me. "The war was declared by bin Laden, but there are thousands of bin Ladens. The fabulous military machine America has is completely useless to the enemy you face."

The article goes on, "The Saudi regime," he says, "will explode in time. If they do a similar operation in Saudi Arabia as they did in New York, the price of oil will go up to \$100 a barrel, more than four times what we pay today."

I commend to my colleagues our bill, H.R. 3099, which asks that the President exchange 2,100,000 barrels from the